Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1808. [No. 2165.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation as prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

The COMMISSIONERS

Appointed under an act of Congress "for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia," to receive subscriptions for the capital stock thereof, *do hereby give notice*, the books will be open for that purpose, at *Gadsby's* hotel, in the town of Alexandria, on Saturday, 14th instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. The law authorises a subscription for 20,000$ in shares of fifty dollars each, and and the sum of ten dollars must be paid on each share at the time of subscribing.

Jonah Thompson.
Thomas Swann.
Charles Alexander.
Edmund I Lee.
Jacob Hoffman.
Cuthbert Powell.
John Mandeville.

In case the subscription should exceed the number of shares authorised by law, the largest subscriptions will be first reduced, until the excess shall be taken off, or each subscriber be reduced to one share, if the number of subscribers should be greater than the number of shares to be taken the further reduction shall be made by lot.

Form of Power of Attorney from those who may subscribe by Proxy.

I empower to subscribe for me in my name, for shares of stock in the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company, under the act for the establishment thereof; as witness my hand this day of May 1808.

Witness.

May 4, 1808. eo5t

To hire, a *Negro Woman*, who is a good house servant and can be well recommended.

Apply to the Printer.

May 4. d6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Hon. the District Court of the district of Columbia, will be offered at public sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Saturday, the 7th day of the present month, at Jonathan Swift's wharf, at 12 o'clock, A. M. the Schooner *William and Mary*, her rigging, tackle, apparel and furniture—the said Schooner, &c. being libelled by the United States, and by consent of parties decreed to be sold.

R. MOSS, D. M.

May 5. dts

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

Salt and Barrels.

I have for sale at my store near the fishing landing, a quantity of *coarse* and *fine SALT*, a parcel of empty *Barrels*, and about 50 *Casks* in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 26. d

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

ALMANACS for 1808,
Just published and for sale, by
Cottom and Stewart.

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING of the *Board of Directors* of the Mutual Assurance Society aginst fire on buildings in the state of Virginia, held at the capitol on the first of Feb. 1808.

Resolved, That for the greater convenience of the citizens, the following buildings, which have heretofore been only insurable in the office of this society by special contract, with the directors, may hereafter be insured on the following terms, without such special contract to wit—

All tobacco houses, or houses in which tobacco is usually deposited or cured by planters on their farms; all houses in which tobacco is kept in a loose state, in which it is cured or manufactured, for chewing, smoking or snuffing, and all tobacco stemmeries.

If built of brick or stone and covered with tile, slate or metel, at	4 p. cent.
If built of brick or stone and covered with wood	6 p. cent.
If one story of stone or brick, or two brick of stone gable ends, and the upper story or stories of wood and covered with wood	8 p, cent.
If built of wood and covered with wood,	10 p. cent.

All houses containing, or in which are generally deposited, flax, hemp, grain in the straw or straw of any kind, hay, or fodder, which shall hereafter be insured shall pay the following premiums.

If built or brick or stone and covered with tile slate or metal	3 p. cent.
If built of brick or stone and covered with wood	4 p. cent.
If one story of stone or brick or two brick or stone gable ends, and the upper story or stories of wood and covered with wood	5 p. cent.
If built of wood and covered with wood	6 p. cent.

All which buildings shall be subject to the same additional premiums, for contiguity as other houses are subject to.

A True Extract from the Journal,
Teste,

LEWIS M. RIVILAIN,
Clk. B. D.

April 28. 1aw2w

AT A MEETING of the *Board of Directors* of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on buildings of the state of Virginia, held at the general office on the 15th of March 1808

WHEREAS, it is represented to the board of Directors, that many persons who have heretofore been members of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings of the state of Virginia, who have ever been attached to the principles on which it is founded but for causes now no longer existing, had withdrawn from the same, are now desirous of again becoming members thereof.

Resolved, That all such persons still holding buildings which they have heretofore insured in this institution, or the assignees and transferees of such insurance, shall be permitted, and they are hereby authorised to constitute themselves members thereof, upon the following terms, to wit.

That, they shall first pay into the hands of the cashier general, all such quotas and premiums with interest and costs, if any have accrued, as they had not paid at the date of their withdrawal; but which they would have been liable to have paid, had they not withdrawn; and secondly, that they should proceed to revalue their property instantly, cause a declaration of revaluation to be made out and returned to the general office of insurance, and pay the additional premium which may be due, if any; upon a compliance with these conditions, such persons shall be entitled to a new policy, and shall be as completely insured as if they had not withdrawn, or as if they had become members by obtaining a new declaration, and entering as new members thereby.

A True Extract from the Journal,
Teste,

Lewis M. Rivilain,
Clk. B. D.

April 28. 1aw2w

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

DAVID JAMES,
FROM PHILADELPHIA.
Is now opening at I. ROBBINS and CO's. store,
AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

8 Trunks Silk Umbrellas,
2 Cases of Parasolls,
1 Trunk of Tortoise and Mock-Shell Combs, first quality,
1 Trunk Mens', Womens', and Misses' Shoes,
1 Case Rorum and one Case ditto Wool Hats,
2 Bags Almonds.

Designing to return again shortly to Philadelphia, he wishes to dispose of the above and will sell at very reduced prices.

May 4. eo3t

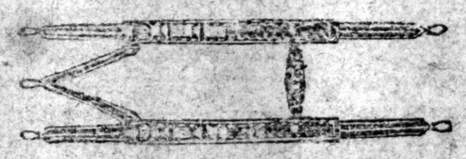
Mount-Washington for Sale.

I will sell my FARM in Fairfax county, and give immediate possession. It is less than three miles from Alexandria, and six from the George-Town ferry—the distance from the projected bridge will be less—the house stands on an elevated hill, and overlooks the City, Alexandria, the river, with the shore, and hills of Maryland. The house which I erected, and is neatly finished, consists of a center house two stories high, and wings of one, joined to it, by circular corridors, the north wing contains 2 small rooms, the front of it, and the corridor adjoining, intended for a green house, this leads to a drawing room—a dining room separated from it by the passage and stair-case, is next to the south corridor which contains 3 closets, and leads to the kitchen—two small rooms in this wing with the kitchen—a pump of excellent water at the door. The second story of the center house contains 3 chambers and a dressing room, with fire places—a large closet adjoins the dining room—one of the same size opens on the stair case, both fitted up with shelves—a store room in the garret, and cupulo on the house top, from whence is seen a delightful, variegated landscape, completes the description of the mansion house. A neat cottage accommodates laborers, and there are stables, a carriage house and ice house; the farm contains 103 acres, 70 enclosed and cultivated, the rest in wood; this place boasts the finest collection of fruit that I have seen, besides every other sort; the list given to me was 800 apples, 800 peaches, and 300 cherry trees: I have added several hundred of the best kinds.—The garden consists of 12 large squares, the soil enriched and borders filled with fruit trees, and bushes; it is surrounded by a live cedar hedge, which also extends on each side of the house: the former proprietor possessed much taste, and collected many ornamental trees and shrubs, which are judiciously disposed about the grounds. The soil is suitable for grass, and the portion of ground devoted to timothy and clover, yield an abundant crop; it produced good wheat and oats last year, and I think with small expence may be rendered productive. Those who wish a residence, where health will be preserved, and convenience of intercourse with Alexandria, George-Town, and the seat of government, will find all combined in *Mount-Washington*. I will shew the premises and impart the terms of sale, upon applications by letters directed to the Post-Office, Alexandria. ELIZA P. LAW.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Farming implements, an ox cart, two barshear ploughs with harness, one shovel do. one iron toothed harrow, two scythes and cradles, spades, picks, &c

March 15. d



HORWELL'S
Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25 d6m

TO HIRE,
A Negro Woman & her Son,
Who can be well recommended as house servants. Enquire of the Printer.

May 2. d

NOTICE.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS
Of the Washington Bridge Company will receive sealed proposals at Stelle's Hotel on Friday the 13th inst. for the delivery of the whole or any part of the following bill of Scantling.

	Feet long.	Inch.	by	Inch.
140 Piles	36	11	by	14
140	40	11		14
280	18	11		11
200	40	11		14
60	38	12		12
15 Caps	27	13		13
190	37	13		13
190 Mud Sills	37	10		12
380 Braces	25	7		9
380	20	9		9
200 Stringers	52	8		16
1540	27	8		16

170,000 superficial feet of four inch plank white pine, or the heart of yellow pine, each plank 18 feet long.

The above materials except the plank must be of the best heart, hard, yellow pine, or of the best white oak, free of sap. The proposals to estimate by the cubic foot.

Written proposals will be received at the same time for the Iron work, for Carpenters and Laborers. Proposals may be handed in before the day above mentioned to the President.

Daniel Carroll, of Dud.
President.

May 5. dt13.

The American Artillerists Companion,
OR
ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,
BY LOUIS De TOUSARD,
Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d reg. and inspector of artillary of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY.

Public Sale.

On SATURDAY next, at one o'clock, will be sold, at the Coffee House, [illegible] ing one-fourth of the Personal Estate of *John Dunlap*, deceased.—A credit of six, nine and twelve months will be given.

Philip G. Marsteller.

May 3. dts

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS
At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

March 9.

New-York Lottery.

YESTERDAY was the tenth day of drawing—the first drawn ticket is a prize of one thousand dollars—the wheal had gained at the close of the ninth day's drawing 9880 dollars: in consequence of which the tickets have risen in value.—The subscriber has a few tickets and shares at *Eight Dollars* during the present week; but will be raised to *Eight Dollars Fifty Cents* on Monday next.——A whole ticket, two halves, or four quarters, given in exchange for ten dollar prizes.

Robert Gray.

April 26.

JOHN G. LADD,
HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

☞ Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

GIBRALTAR.

The following journal, in the present state of affairs in the Mediterranean, will not prove uninteresting to our readers:

Gibraltar, Jan. 18th. This day captain Pearce arrived in the Halcyon, in 8 days from Falmouth, with accounts of an expedition for this place, under the command of gen. Spencer, being ready to sail.

23d. This morning 26 transports arrived here, with about 3000 men, part of gen. Spencer's force. The report here is, that they are destined for an attack on Ceuta.

25th. A gentleman of this place, who had been permitted to visit Algesiras, for the purpose of marrying a Spanish lady, returned this day. He states, that on the arrival of the above transports, the major of the Spanish line was sent off to Ceuta, to warn the governor that he might expect an attack.

26th. By accounts from Ceuta we learn that the number of Spanish troops which have gone from Algesiras to that place within the last ten days, is about 3000.—Two large polacres with provisions have also arrived there from Cadiz. About 40 pieces of cannon and 8 mortars have been mounted in addition to those on the sea line wall, on this side of the garrison.—This day the Phœbe frigate arrived from Falmouth with lieutenant colonel Brown, aid-de-camp to the duke of York. By the Phœbe, accounts have been received that the Rochefort squadron has put to sea.

29th All the gun boats here have been ordered to be got ready for embarking troops, we believe for Ceuta.

31st. The Phœbe sailed. It is thought she goes to admiral Purvis, to recommend a strict blockade of Ceuta.

Feb. 4th. Other accounts have this day been received from Ceuta. Their reinforcements amount now to about 2500 men. Their whole force is from nine to ten thousand. The inhabitants are likewise armed. Even the convicts are, it is said, to be armed in case of an attack, with a promise of liberty if they behave well. The whole number of all descriptions, capable of bearing arms at Ceuta, is estimated at 20,000. Several more vessels have arrived there with provisions, of which they have now about five months supply. Allowing for some exaggerations in the above particulars, it is the opinion here that [illegible] troops, and are perfectly prepared for our attack.

5th. The Phœbe has again come in. Intelligence has also been received of the Rochefort squadron having certainly passed this on the night of the 26th ult. They were seen off Cape de Gatte steering towards Carthagena. Their destination, there is every reason to believe, is Sicily; the Phœbe therefore received orders immediately to sail for that island, with the troops in the bay. But at night one of the most violent gales ever witnessed here came on, before they could sail. The storm continued during the 6th & 7th with dreadful violence. Many vessels have been totally wrecked, and three of the transports driven out of the Gut.

9th This day the missing transports returned from the westward with the Windsor Castle and some other men of war.—The Nymph frigate from off Lisbon has also come in. Among the vessels lost, is an American valued at 15,000*l.* Another worth 30 000*l.* has been much damaged, and protests have been entered here by the merchants concerned, who maintain that she could only have been detained by the most perverse interpretation of the orders in council, and that they have a right to recover damages from the governor.

10th. General Spencer has not yet arrived. It was certainly intended he should attack Ceuta, but the danger with which Sicily is threatened, from the junction of the Rochefort, Carthagena and Toulon squadrons, may perhaps induce him, when he arrives, to push on to that island, in preference to attacking Ceuta.

The enemy are now busy repairing some of the barracks in the neighborhood, and contracts have been entered into at Cadiz for a number of tents for the French troops.

This day, at one o'clock, sir R. Strachan, with seven sail of the line and one frigate, passed this in pursuit of the enemy. They have got so far a-head that we have no hopes of his coming up with them, or preventing the junction of the Rochefort, Carthagena and Toulon fleets, lord Collingwood having left Toulon, gone towards the Adriatic, in quest of some Russian ships. It is hoped, however, that sir Richard will be in time to prevent any descent upon Sicily, till reinforcements have arrived there.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Mr. *Grattan*, in the British House of Commons, March 11, in a speech replete with sound argument and eloquent expressions, declared his decided hostility to the measure in discussion. He felt that, to Great Britain, her name, her principles and her moral character, at all times necessary, were now indispensable; because, whatever diminished the credit of her reputation, whatever rendered a disregard for moral principle the measure of her actions, however it might afford a temporary benefit to her interests, must, in the result, prove degrading to her character, and consequently irrevocably impair, if not destroy, the sources of her power. With such an impression fixed upon his mind, he deprecated the system which should force, by an impolitic and unjustifiable violence a war between this country and America. No measure could be more improvident, and no more precipitate minister could exist, than him who should propose it. It went to associate your case with the views and principles of France, and carried into the fleets of England the spirit of domination across the waves of the Atlantic. Indeed, however, highly it might be rated for immediate commercial profits, in its ultimate effects upon England and the world, it was the extreme of insanity. The right honorable gentleman next proceeded to a consideration of this measure, as regulated by the public law of nations. He did not see that ministers had attempted to prove the only justification on which their measures could be supported, namely, the acquiescence of America in the French decree. It was true, they had recommended their policy with an abundance of zeal, only to be equalled by the deficiency of the argument. They totally forgot that paramount consideration, the manner in which it was administered. Had they afforded a single case where that nation had submitted to the requisitions of France? Surely in such an absence of reason, law ought not to be violated, and the character and policy of this great empire forfeited and disgraced, by its wanton imitation of French violence and French oppression. Had America such a system of conduct to expect from this country? On the contrary did not the mild yet dignified, the forbearing yet determined dispatch of lord Howick, declare to the American government, that as long as they abstained from an acquiescence in that decree, so [illegible] adoption of the measures of a justified retaliation. To proceed otherwise was assimilating your policy to that of a power, who respected no right, or admitted of no neutrality. Still, however fraught in the abstract, there were circumstances with respect to Ireland, which ought to have recommended a more safe and more honest policy. That country depended upon the importation of flaxseed from America, for the raw material of its staple commodity the linen trade. It depended upon America for a great consumption of that manufacture. In what way, then, was that manufacture, so vitally important to the interests and prosperity of Ireland, affected by these orders of commercial rigor? It had this effect, that at the last linen markets in the metropolis of Ireland, not one fifth of the linens exposed for sale were purchased, and what were sold were at a depreciation of 20 per cent. for foreign and 10 per cent. for home consumption. There were also a considerable want of potash for that branch of manufacture, as a considerable deficiency of staves, so much wanting for the south of Ireland. On every view, he knew no greater addition to the calamities of the world than an American war. In the present circumstances of the distracted globe, that nation which yielded most to avoid such a state of hostility, was the nation of most understanding. In such a contest, victory and defeat were synonimous terms; as whatever, in point of success, each should obtain over the other, would be nothing more than the accumulated gain of France. Much had been said of the hostile zeal of the American congress, and of the warmth with which its members debated the nature of the relations existing between the two countries. Have we not had angry debates in the British parliament? Is it to affix an evil character to the warm contentions of this house? Let us, then, recollect, that America was animated by a spark of the same spirit that the attack would be between the parent and the child. It would be worse, because it would then be freedom arrayed against its kindred spirit. Depend upon it that such a war will give the title of inheritance to the dynasty of Bonaparte. It will place these two islands, the last resting place of liberty, between two hostile hemispheres, and ultimately sacrifice the last spot of that sacred soil where it will be impossible for a freeman to tread. And for what purpose shall we realize such an evil on England, on the last resource and future hopes of mankind? Forsooth, to get a market for sugar—mischievous policy!—Can the British parliament so soon forget that the imposition of a Tea Tax on America brought on a property tax in England. Beware how you establish France in America, and by your frantic quarrel with that nation, enlist the navy of England in the service of Bonaparte. The ocean protests against the calamity, and will an infatuated ministry proceed?

Mr. Banks argued ably on the same side and conjured the house to pause before it proceeded in that career of violence against neutral states.

Mr. Wilberforce supported the measure; and lord Henry Petty rose at two o'clock, when he entered into a most perspicuous statement of the consequences which would result from these measures, and cautioned ministers of their responsibility for the system of political empiricism which they were pursuing.

Mr. secretary Canning conceived that the measure would ultimately tend to support the British commercial institution and her naval superiority at sea. He entered at large into a refutation of the doctrines laid down by the noble lord and concluded with strongly urging the necessity of the measure.

Mr. Whitbread answered Mr. Canning in an animated speech; he considered the principle laid down by the right honorable gentleman who preceded him, as totally subversive of the commercial policy of the country. He was anxious the house should vindicate its character by an almost unanimous opposition to the measure proposed by his majesty's ministers.

Mr. Rose explained; after which a division took place; when there appeared for the bill, Ayes 168, Noes 68—majority 100.

SICILY

Extract of a letter from Melazzo, dated Jan. 28, 1808.

The French have penetrated in considerable numbers into Calabria, and their advanced posts are at present immediately opposite Messina; fortunately there are the straits between us, otherwise I doubt not their threat of paying a visit would be executed: indeed, from the preparations making in every quarter, [illegible] not appear merely chimerical

Our force at present on the island amounts to about 8000 men, including three foreign regiments, they are thus divided—at Messina, the head quarters, are stationed the 21st, 27th 58th, 62d, and 8 st chasseurs Britniques and Maltese regiment, the 81st forms a cordon from the light-house at Faro to Messina; at Augusta, under the command of col Oswald, the 10th regiment, and part of De Rolle's are stationed at Syracuse; under brigadier gen. Stewart, the 31st and remainder of de Rolle's and at Melazzo, under brigadier gen Cole, the 35th and flank companies of all the numbered regiments on the island except of the 62d; a detachment of 300 of the 20th dragoons, and some companies of the artillery compose the remainder of the force in Sicily.

A detachment of about 200 men, from the garrison of Messina, maintains Scylla, under colonel Robertson,

We know very little of the politics of the court of Palermo. As long as the —— possess the dominion she exerts at present, they cannot be favorable to us. I believe, and am confidently assured, that the population of the country is favorable to us, and would with alacrity and joy throw themselves under our protection, should circumstances require us to assume the government of this island. We are at present actively employed in taking a statistical survey of that part of Sicily immediately in the vicinity of our out posts, and I doubt not but that the result will prove the resources of the country to be very abundant under proper cultivation and encouragement. We are, of course, all activity at present, and with the characteristic eagerness of British soldiers, notwithstanding our inferior force, look forward with confidence and joy to the moment of the threatened attack.

FALMOUTH, *March* 22.

Arrived this evening the brig Nancy, capt. Douglass from Gibraltar; the White (brig,) Ford, from do; the Boston, Hauling, from do; the Alligator, Robins, from do. being part of the homeward bound Mediterranean fleet, under convoy of his majesty's ship Sirius, 36 guns, and Diligence, store ship; which fleet (about 40 sail) were dispersed by signal on the 17th instant, in lat. 48, long. 12, in consequence of two line of battle ships being close in with them and not answering the signals at the time those vessels last saw them. The enemy's ships were in chace of his majesty's ship Sirius and store ship.

Also arrived the Danish ship African, from the coast of Africa; with gum, honey, and gold dust, captured on the 3d. instant by the Fame privateer of Mevegissy. Also arrived the ship Croyden, with mails from Jamaica, 50 days.

Dover, March 24.—Orders were received here this morning, for all the cutters to proceed to sea, without delay. Sailed, the Lively and Tarter cutters; it is understood that the French ships are very much in want of men. Rendezvous have been open this month and bounties offered, but hitherto without effect.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 3.

Captain Jones, of the ship Lyon from Calcutta, sailed from the sand heads the 7th Jan. The ship China packet, Hewitt, left the Sand Heads the 5th Jan. for Madrass and Philadelphia. On the 10th Jan. the Lyon was brought too and boarded by an officer from La Revenant French privateer, mounting 24 heavy guns commanded by M. Surcouff, who requested captain Jones to come on board with his papers, when a very strict but civil examination took place, and the Lyon was dismissed with as little detention as possible. M. Surcouff was very particular in his inquiry for passengers. The Ravenant had captured a few days since, a new brig built in Calcutta, named the Orient, commanded and owned by a captain Mirandez, with 350 chests Indigo, bound to Lisbon under Portuguese colors, her whole cargo cost 200,000 dollars. Captain Surcouff affirmed in justification of the capture that she was British built, sailing under old documents, and had with her charter party Role d'Equipage or bills of lading *(signed)* on board. He had also taken a large ship from Calcutta, under Arab colours, bound to Muscat, estimated at 100,000 dollars, and 5 British ships laden with rice, timber canvass, &c. The whole of his prizes he valued at 500,000 dollars—said his cruize was finished. The 5th ult. in lat 31, N. long. 68, W. saw a ship steering to the northward and westward, brought too by a latten rigged cruiser that appeared to sail very fast. On the 30th ult saw a ship in the offing, bound in under a jury main topmast. Ship Galloway, Pray, of N. York, from Calcutta, left Sand Heads January 10 and spoke her the 22d in lat. 8. S. lon. 85, 30, and received letters from her supercargo.

BALTIMORE, *May* 3.

Arrived, ship Six Sisters, Hill, 38 days from Bristol.

Also, ship Dumfries, Hancock, 33 days from Liverpool. Left there, 27th March, ship Philip, Williams, of Baltimore, for Russia, in two days. The ship Rodney sailed fourteen days before for Baltimore; spoke nothing on the passage.

Also, ship Bellisarius, ——, of Boston, 150 days from Canton.

Also, ship Eliza, Huffington, from Amsterdam.

The Eliza sailed from Amsterdam 5th of March, by permission of the king of Holland, on application of the American consul to bring away the distressed American seamen, whose vessels had been lost on the coast of Holland, and those captured and brought in to the different ports in the north of Europe.

Left the *embargoed* ship Shepherdess, Capt. Nelms, of Baltimore; Sally, Frost, ditto; Lexington, Gardner, ditto; brig Susanna, Franklin, ditto; ship America, Lelar, Philadelphia; Virginia, Crocket, New-York; Monticello, Story, ditto; brig Fanny, Fanning, ditto; Rising Sun, Burt, of Plymouth, (Massachusetts) last from England seized; Mount Vernon, Owings, of Petersburg, Virginia, repairing; brig ——, Nichols, of Plymouth, (Massachusetts) last from Bristol, in England, seized; ship Creole, Hopkirk, of New-Orleans, and four or five others that had been detained there for nine months past.—Passengers, Captains Crosby, of the ship Sultana, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, lost off Goree; Stone, of brig Nancy, of Alexandria, lost in the Texel roads, Fenton, of brig John and Joseph, of Baltimore, lost on the Flanders coasts, and a number of discharged mates and seamen belonging to vessels embargoed at Hamburg and Bremen, &c. to the number of 120.

May 4.

The last dispatches for the brig going by orders from government to France and England, were received this morning from the secretary of state, when Mr *Baker*, the messenger received his instructions to sail immediately; the wind ahead. These dispatches are said to be highly important; but their contents are unknown to us.

For BOSTON or SALEM.

The Strong New Schooner

NEPTUNE;

126 Tons burthen—For freight or passage

Apply to

Lewis Deblois.

May 6.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, MAY 6.

☞ The Editor of this Paper having engaged a new Carrier, should any of the Subscribers be neglected, he requests they will give him immediate Information.

Extract of a letter from a respectable commercial house in Liverpool, to their correspondent in Baltimore, dated March 27th, 1808.

"We are much obliged by the political information you give, and duly note the measures and situation of the country.

"We trust all will be adjusted in a friendly manner, and the same commercial intercourse flow which has hitherto been the case.

"Notwithstanding this country has had no imports of grain or flour of the least consequence in the market, for the last six months, yet our prices are very moderate, and the stocks large; for all the monied interest that could be brought into the corn trade (and this is no trifle) has failed in raising the prices. The prices of wheat are for the best 12s 3d; Baltimore 11s 8d to 11s 9d; flour, superfine, 45s to 47s, and dull sale at the latter. Our future prices will, in a great measure, depend upon the prospect of our harvest."

Arrived at Newport (R. I.) on Tuesday last, ship John, Strange, in 23 days from Trinidad, via Wilmington, N. C. Flour per barrel 30 dollars, pork 60 dolls and other articles of American produce in proportion.

Great Fire in Trinidad.

A letter from an American gentleman in Port Spain, Trinidad, to his friend in Boston, dated March 28, 1808, says, "A most distressing calamity has befallen this place. In the evening of the 24th inst. an alarm of fire was given, which was found to have originated in a building near the centre of the town. In a few minutes the principal part of the town was in flames. The buildings being of wood, and very dry, the fire spread from house to house, as if a train of gunpowder had been laid to the town. But few buildings are left, and those in the out skirts of the town, where there was little or no property.—There is not a single merchant who has not lost his store; the greater part their houses, and many their books and papers. The government house, custom house, hospital, jail, &c. are entirely demolished; and gentlemen, who were that morning independent, in point of property, are reduced to poverty; and are actually begging a few biscuit of ship bread and salt beef, to subsist on. A vast quantity of provisions were consumed. The government lost a great deal as well as individuals. The largest proportion of American property burnt belonged to Boston. A great number of vessels which sailed from the U. S previous to the embargo, and which arrived some time after the information of that law reached here, have lost all their cargoes; they have generally kept them on hand in expectation of great prices. Such is our fate. What we are to do is impossible to say; our payments for property sold, was to have been in rum & molasses: but as our casks which we designed for those articles have been consumed in the general conflagration, it will be impossible to get a quarter part of our property home. The governor of this island has now issued a proclamation giving license to all neutrals to bring in every article which can afford assistance to the distressed inhabitants; and take in payment any produce of the island, such as coffee, sugar, cocoa, &c. Those who had sold previous to the fire, however, are excluded from this privilege, and will be suffered to take nothing but rum and molasses.

BOMBAY COURIER, *September* 19, 1807.

PRIZE COURT.

Minerva—Frederick Hussey, master.—On Friday the 11th inst. sir James Mackintosh gave judgment in the cause.

This was the case of an American ship taken on the 3d Dec. 1806, going from Manilla to Batavia. The ship had left Providence in August, 1805, had touched at the Isle of France, from which place she sailed to Batavia; thence she went to Pegall and Manilla, and on her voyage from this last place back again to Batavia she was detained; her cargo consisted chiefly of indigo and dollars. It appeared that she was under the direction of a supercargo on board, as to her employment in trade, both in respect to the cargoes and the intermediate ports to which she was to trade previously to her return to Providence, or some other port in America, where her voyage was to end.

For the captors, it was contended that she was trading between enemies colonies, and therefore acting in direct violation of the letter and spirit of his majesty's instructions of June, 1803, which command the commanders of ships of war and privateers not to seize any neutral vessels which should be carrying on a trade directly between the colonies of the enemy and the neutral country to which the vessel belongs. For the claimants it was insisted that neither Manilla nor the Isle of France were enemies colonies of such a nature as to render the trading thereto by a neutral in time of war illegal; inasmuch as the trade to those foreigners was open to foreigners in time of peace. The court on a former day had directed commissions to be sent to Bengal and Madrass, to ascertain whether the ports of Batavia and Manilla, were during the peace open to all or to any foreigners from the ports of India, Europe, or America; and if open whether under any and what restrictions; and also to enquire into the state of those ports in these respects before the war which broke out between G. Britain and Spain in 1796.

These commissions being in part returned, and it appearing that ports were open to all foreigners during the last peace, without any restrictions, except as to opium and specie, at the port of Batavia, sir Jas Mac Intosh pronounced judgment of restitution. The captors he said were fully justified in detaining this vessel, because in so doing they were acting in obedience to the letter of the instructions of June, 1803. Batavia and Manilla were certainly colonies of the enemy, and this vessel was certainly not trading directly between America and such colonies. But though the officers in his majesty's service were bound to obey these instructions, he did not consider himself sitting as a judge of prize, in a court whose decisions were to be regulated by the law of nations, as bound and concluded by them. He believed, indeed, that he was the first and only judge, who had ventured to pronounce such a doctrine. In every prize court, in every country, by all writers on the subject, and all administrators of the law, the instructions of the sovereign were regarded as a law to the judge; but he considered the law of nations as paramount to such instructions; and the king as having a right to dispence with such law, but not a right to extend it.

As far, therefore, as any of his majesty's instructions were a relaxation of the law of nations in favor of neutrals, he should consider himself bound by them; but if he saw in such instructions, any attempt to extend the law to the prejudice of neutrals, he should not obey them, but under any and what restrictions; and also to enquire into the state of those ports, in these respects, before the war which broke out between Great Britain and Spain in 1796.

In the present case after great deliberation and minute enquiry, he felt himself bound to say, that neither Batavia nor Manilla, were such colonies as to render any trading thereto by neutral nations, in time of war, illegal.

It is not their being called colonies that will render such a trading unlawful, notwithstanding the letter of the instructions of 1803 Something farther is necessary, and that is, that the trade to and with these colonies was prohibited in such neutrals in time of peace,

☞ The printers of newspapers throughout the United States are requested to publish the above statement for general information.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT has been with extreme unwillingness that I have yielded to the unpleasant necessity of appearing before the public. Such an appeal will always be resorted to reluctantly by the man content with the situation in which he is placed, and preferring in silence the peaceful occupations of industry to the uncertain and agitated pursuits of ambition and intrigue. The extraordinary course pursued by gen. Wilkinson before the court of enquiry, instituted, as it is said, for the trial of this officer, calls upon me, in justice to myself and my friends, to ask a suspension of the public opinion for a short time, till it will be in my power to lay before them, in one perspicuous view a statement of testimony and facts relative to him, that shall leave no doubt as to his criminality, and will sufficiently account for his recent mode of proceeding. Gen. Wilkinson well knows that the testimony submitted against him in the house of representatives, under a resolution of that body, cannot be rebutted. He is conscious of the truth of every word of it. It is therefore not wonderful that instead of meeting and endeavoring to refute that testimony he should attempt by every means in his power to divert the public attention from himself and fix it upon others. He knows too that the disgrace and shame which await him can only be delayed or resisted by endeavoring to stigmatise and destroy the character of those who have been called upon to testify against him.—Hence the novel mode of defence he has pursued of criminating others instead of attempting to exculpate himself from the high charges exhibited against him. Before I left Washington, and before I obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session, I had seen unmoved, general Wilkinsons two pompous addresses to the court of enquiry, containing against me charges of forgery, perjury and treason, with no other sentiments than contempt, as he knew the whole to be without foundation, and utterly incapable of being substantiated. I was in Philadelphia, about to sail for New Orleans, where my private business most imperiously demanded my attention, when I saw in a paper of that city extracts said to be taken from the testimony of general Smith, delivered before the grand jury, and received information that general Wilkinson had intimated the particular case upon which he intended to rest his charge of perjury. That it related to some conduct of mine in 1795, as consignee of the bring Grand Sachem. The circumstances of this transaction, among a multiplitity of other mercantile concerns, had escaped my recollection, and I am yet at a loss to conceive why that case is particularly referred to.—However I have here and at New-Orleans all the papers and information necessary to explain satisfactorily my conduct in relation to every part of it, from its commencement in New-Orleans to the trial of this vessel in Charleston, and in it as in every transaction of my life I challenge investigation. I defy General Wilkinson and his myrmidons to cover me for a moment with the shadow of criminal or dishonorable intentions. It has been the practice since the establishment of this court of enquiry, for some person, General Wilkinson I presume, to publish garbled and detached extracts of the testimony delivered before them. Mr. Spence found it necessary to deny in the public prints what had been given to the world as his testimony, and Gen. Smith has declared that the testimony published as his, is totally incorrect, and not in fact such as he delivered before the court.—I have made a considerable sacrifice by returning to Washington for the purpose of enquiring into the correctness of the extracts published as the testimony af General Smith, and of refuting any charge that might have been made against me supported by the least appearance of plausibility; but I find the extracts are totally incorrect, and no charge but in the form of an inuendo. I have therefore only to request of my friends, for whose good opinion I have the most sacred regard, that whilst General Wilkinson is carrying on an exparte trial of me before the court of enquiry instead of defending himself, they will rest perfectly satisfied that I shall sustain no possible injury—and, that I regret indeed that it was ever my misfortune to be placed in a situation to become perhaps better acquainted than any other man now in the United States with General Wilkinson's transactions and connexions with the Spaniards, under the disclosure of which he must sink. Yet it has so happened, and the consequence is unavoidable.

DANIEL CLARK.

From a late London Paper.

The following is submitted to the serious consideration of Parliament, and the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

From authentic documents it appears, that in a period of twenty years the population has encreased nearly three millions.

The dwelling houses have encreased in the same period from 640,000 to 1,225,000!

The number of horses has increased from 600,000 to 1,200,000; the horned cattle from 1,200,000 to 2,950,000; the merchant vessels have increased from 250,000 to 1,207,000 tons!

The imports have risen from 11 to 30 millions of dollars.

The exports of domestic production have increased from 9 to 42 millions of dollars; and the exports of foreign goods from 1 to 46 millions.

The national revenue has encreased, in a period of 12 years, from 8 to nearly 17 millions of dollars, while the expenditure, making an allowance for the extinguishment of the public debt, has been nearly stationary.

The specie in circulation has encreased, in the period of twenty years, from ten to seventeen millions. In the state of Massachusetts alone there are seamen employed in their fisheries, foreign and coasting trade, at least 30,000, and in case of a war, these men are ready for national or private armed ships; and in the various other ports on the coast to Georgia, there are an equal number.

The next Senate of Massachusets will be decidedly federal Last year democracy prevailed in that body.

We publish the following anecdote in hopes it will yield that pleasure to our readers which we received at its recital——the source from whence it comes, leave little doubt of its authenticity.

"A young girl of about seven or eight years of age, of a pious cast and uncommonly fond of attending church on the Sabbath was asked by an Atheist, how large she supposed her GOD to be? to which she with admirable readiness replied, "HE is so great that the heaven of heavens cannot contain him, and yet so kindly condescending as to *dwell in my little heart.*"

[*Augusta Herald*]

A country Schoolmasters description of a Money Lender.

"A money lender serves you in the *present* tense; he binds you in the *additional* mood; keeps you *subjunctive;* and ruins you in the *future*."

Why is the embargo like a dose of sea water?

Because it operates both as an *Emetic* and *Cathartic*, disgorging at both ends of the union.

O! ye tawny boys of St. Marys', and ye frigid sons of Passamaquoddy, whose noses were always kept at the *Grindstone;* had ye but one drop of our good presidents blood thrilling through your veins, or could carry, like the disciples of *Scanderbeg*, some of his relics about you, if even but one thread of his red breeches tied round your neck, no one of ye need command his brother saying "starve the English women and children because they are English," for all would starve them from the least to the greatest.

A Lay Preacher.

☞ SHOES ☜

BY the Harmony, Ellwood, from Philadelphia, and the Sally and Betsey, Hardy, from Boston, is received

A fresh and elegant supply of

SHOES.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ON HAND,

Soap and Candles in boxes.
Cotton in bales.
Draught Porter in bbls.
One pipe Madeira and
Nice Bacon for family use.

E. GILMAN.

May 6 d3t lawtf

BANK OF POTOMAC.

ALEXANDRIA, *May* 6, 1808.

Notice is hereby given the Stockholders in the Bank of Potomac,

THAT a dividend of three and a half per cent, has been declared for the half year, which will be paid them or their representatives on the 10th inst.

By order of the President and Directors.

Chs. Page, *Cashier.*

May 6. 2aw3w

Two Cents *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 27th of March last ar apprentice to the Tobacconists trade, named John Beel, about 18 years of age. Whoever will bring home said boy, shall receive the above reward, but neither thanks or charges.

George Taylor.

Who has for Sale,

AT HIS STORE ON PRINCE-STREET.

Manufactured TOBACCO, and SEGARS of all kinds.

May 6. 3t†

☞ NOTICE.

Battalion Courts of Enquiry will be held at the Court-House, on Saturday the 7th instant for the assessment of Fines; and a Legionary Court of Enquiry will be held at the same place on Wednesday the 18th instant, for hearing appeals, and performing other duties required by law. The Courts will be opened at 10 o'clock in the morning.

By Order,

Philip Triplett, *Adjutant.*

May 4. 3t

☞ The Proprietor of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List encreasing,—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine or the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. eS

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speeck, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild* yet *powerul* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter frow Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favorof Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended n cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evaeuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance han the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains rom whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious lways to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton-

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentialy was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE,

10	pipes old port
5	do. Madeira
30	quarter casks Lisbon
12	do. particular Teneriffe
15	do. Malaga
15	pipes old cognac brandy
5	do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5	hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
1	do. first quality molasses
6	do. green copperas
2	do. alum
20	do. brown sugar
20	bags pimento
15	do. pepper
10	chests young hyson
10	do hyson skin
5	do. imperial
100	bags green coffee
150	kegs madder
50	do. ground ginger
30	do. raisins
1200	lbs. bacon, well cured
5	kegs salt petre

WINES. TEAS

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for milyuse on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

GREAT BARGAIN.

THAT beautiful and elegant ESTATE leased to the Mr Wises is still for sale, well known by the name of "*Abingdon*," where the mansion house stands, directly opposite the Capitol, lying on the Potomac river, containing four hundred and twenty two acres—the road from the contemplated bridge passes nearly through the centre of the estate—it may be purchased for cash or on a long credit, by paying a small part in hand—also about fifty acres adjoining, part of the same tract, leased to William Frazer, will be sold on the same terms. A good and indisputable title will be made for both. The title papers may be seen by application to the subscriber, or *Robert I. Taylor*, Esquire, by whom every necessary information will be given.

If not sold by Friday the 20th of May, at private sale, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder, before the coffee-house door, at twelve o'clock, at which time the terms of sale will be made known.

B. Dade.

May 2. d

TO RENT,

A *BRICK HOUSE*, on Prince-street, now occupied by *James Douglass*. For terms apply to

Mary Fletcher.

April 22. law3w

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS, *ALEXANDRIA:*

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe & Corsica — WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havanna honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong — TEAS *of good quality*

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete. *He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms*

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong — *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality,

Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port — *WINES.*

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

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SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)